



NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE TRADE REPORT FOR THE YEARS 1869, 1870, Price \$10.  
At the Daily Press Office,  
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

The office of the Daily Press from this date commenced on Tuesday, the 10th, and the last subscribers left the office at 10:30.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 12TH, 1871.

PROBABLY the most important movement of modern times is the increasing emigration of Chinese, free emigrants, to the United States. Of late, attention has been prominently directed to the dark side of Chinese emigration. The coolie trade with all its horrors and abuses has been forcibly brought before the public mind, and has, as it always will, called forth nothing but well merited execration. It is important, therefore, carefully to bear in mind the distinction between free coolie emigration and the system at force in the Macao trade, especially as in the United States, the country most interested in this question, this point is very frequently entirely overlooked. To those unacquainted with the details of the matter, a coolie is a coolie, and a Chinese emigrant a Chinese emigrant; though the difference between the Celestial labourer in one case and in another may be great as that between slavery and liberty, or between the enlightenment of modern times and the darkest periods of the darkest ages. While the coolie trade as conducted at Macao is an unmitigated curse, free emigration from China to the United States and similar countries cannot but prove one of the greatest benefits, and must tend to the advantage of the Chinaman himself, of the country to which he emigrates, and ultimately to that of the world at large. A valuable extract is given elsewhere from a home paper with reference to the prospects of the Cotton crop for the present year in the United States. It will be seen that the Southern planters have been using all their efforts to obtain labour; and there is no doubt that this is the great want towards developing the enormous agricultural resources of that part of the world. We are informed upon good authority that more than one planter would be glad to engage the services of a large number of free Chinese emigrants, paying them handsome wages—as much it is said as \$20 a month—and giving them each a piece of land as much as would be sufficient probably to enable him to support himself and save the whole of his earnings. Here, then, is an immense gain to the teeming population of China, to the thousands of luckless men who are unable to obtain employment in their own country in consequence of the restrictions which the conservatism of the officials place upon the development of its resources. To the planter in the Southern States, no less an advantage is offered by his being enabled to turn the land at his disposal to profitable account. To the United States as a nation, similar benefit is certain to result from the additional sources of wealth which must be made available to the country. To the world, no less a gain is to be attained by the increased supply at cheaper rates than before of one of the greatest necessities of life, namely cotton. All these results are to be secured by the emigration of Chinese labourers to the United States, and the question of placing this emigration upon a footing such as will meet the exigencies of the circumstances connected with it, and clearly separate and distinguish it from the slave trade, carried on under the name of emigration at Macao, is of the utmost importance both to China and the United States. It will, therefore, not only a paying, but an eminently useful service, for the enterprising citizens of the Southern States to direct their attention to this question, and endeavour by the aid of their own authorities in China, in conjunction with the native officials, to establish a system by which free emigration may be rendered easy and safe to the native. It seems extraordinary that when fields where he would be fairly and well treated and open to the Chinaman, he should continue to emigrate to countries like Peru, and under conditions which render him simply a slave. It surely can only be necessary that the Chinaman should be made generally aware of the existence of other spheres for their labour, to put down the possibility of inducing them in any way to go to such places as are now taken to. Nothing but absolute and unscripted kidnapping could possibly cause a Chinaman, however badly off, to accept such a lot, if he were made aware that in another direction he could do well, and be able in the course of a few years to return to his country, benefited by the employment which he had found. The furtherance to free emigration would thus probably prove the best possible means of doing away with the abuses now attaching to the coolie trade, and which have raised an unfounded prejudice against Chinese emigration generally. We believe if the matter were taken up systematically in conjunction with people acquainted with China and the Chinese, a scheme of emigration to the Southern States of America, calculated to lead to the most beneficial results, could be matured. In order that it might work well, it would be necessary, that a proper understanding should be come to with the native officials, and above all that the Chinese labourers should be made aware of the beneficial nature of the arrangements, that the terms of service should be moderate, and the nature of the work to be done clearly and satisfactorily stated. There can be no question that if such a system were set on foot, it would as soon as it became fully understood by the Chinese, become also popular, and that the tide of emigration to the Southern States would increase.

Ultimately, a still more important effect would be brought about. The return of thousands of emigrants acquainted in some measure with Western civilization, must have its influence upon progress in this country. Slowly, but surely, it would tend to dissipate the false ideas which the natives have regarding foreigners, and to bring about a more enlightened policy in this country. China will, in fact, keep up her tradition of doing everything in the opposite way to what is customary elsewhere. While other nations have had civilization brought to them, the

Chinese will have, as it were, to go to civilization and bring it back to their own country.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.  
April 11th.  
Before C. MAX, Esq.

We are glad to notice that due progress is being made with the gymnasium, of which mention was made some time ago. The institution, so far as can be judged from the information given, will be a great addition to the educational facilities of the country. There will be convenient arrangements for baths, &c., which will add much to the attractiveness of the institution in the hot weather, as well as being advantageous in a sanitary point of view.

COURT OF SUMMARY JURISDICTION.  
Before the Hon. J. BAILL.

SAW ALOOK v. ELIZAR—\$8.80.—The defendant, who is the Captain of a ship, was absent, and the case was postponed until Tuesday, to wait for the vessel's return.

CHENG AKE AND ANOTHER v. H. RONALD—\$500.—Mr. Francis, for plaintiff; Mr. Breton for defendant. Mr. Francis cited for a postponement, but the case was adjourned until Tuesday, to wait for the vessel's return.

T. W. BARRINGTON v. SULLIVAN—\$6.00.—Defendant, an Indian policeman, admitted the charge, and was sentenced to 10 days' imprisonment. His Honor said, the defendant must settle that matter with the plaintiff.

LOW HING HO v. YIM AKAP AND ANOTHER—\$3.25.—One of the defendants appeared, and was admitted, the sum of which amounted to \$3.25. Judgment for \$3.25.

J. JULIEN v. J. O. MEDINA—\$193.00.—J. C. MEDINA v. J. JULIEN—\$14.35.—Sharp appeared for Julian in this cross-accusation, and asserted that he was not to arbitration, as they were simply mistakes in account. A reference was arranged to William Gardner, or, in case he should refuse, to William Petersen.

MOON AKYE v. AKWAN—\$7.00.—This was a long case about a batch of Celestial garments placed on board the defendant's boat. Judge for defendant was ill, and the case was postponed to Tuesday next.

OV-TU-KWAI v. W. MORR—\$12.86.—Defendant paid into Court \$2.40 and costs. It appeared that the defendant, who is Captain of the Ov-Tu-Kwai, had ordered ten pairs of the Kowloon City, by cutting stone thereon, to the annoyance and inconvenience of travellers, whom they forced down on to the sandy beach. These defendants, who had been warned on a previous occasion, were discharged; and an order was issued to serve them with a fine of \$3.25, to be paid in six months, and to remain in confinement for four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

## CONSTRUCTING THE HIGHWAY.

Four stone-cutters were summoned by Sheriff Seng-Tan, and the charge of \$1000 for excavating the roadway between Kowloon and Kowloon City, by cutting stone thereon, to the annoyance and inconvenience of travellers, whom they forced down on to the sandy beach. These defendants, who had been warned on a previous occasion, were discharged; and an order was issued to serve them with a fine of \$3.25, to be paid in six months, and to remain in confinement for four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

CHARGE AGAINST THE OWNERS OF A LABOR BOAT.

A former of Hengshan, three boatmen, and the owner of a licensed boat, were charged by Mr. Reed, the Inspector of cargo, with having, while carrying a large bundle of red iron, thrown it into the water, and so far as he had any idea of paying twice over, had no idea of paying twice over. He had no idea of paying twice over, and had tendered the old boat to the plaintiff, who declined them with thanks.

Defendant testified that he had paid for the old boat, and one of these was exhibited in Court in a very hopeless condition.

Plaintiff was told to change them, and he made a new set, which were of better quality, and the owner of the old boat was charged with paying \$20 more for them, but had paid for only one.

He had no idea of paying twice over, and had tendered the old boat to the plaintiff, who declined them with thanks.

Defendant testified that he had paid for the old boat, and one of these was exhibited in Court in a very hopeless condition.

Plaintiff was told to change them, and he made a new set, which were of better quality, and the owner of the old boat was charged with paying \$20 more for them, but had paid for only one.

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MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH ON THE BLACK SEA.  
Lord Palmerston in his speech called attention to the provisions of the Treaty of Paris (1856) as to the Black Sea, with reference to the statement on the subject lately made by the Prime Minister, "and that he should have been glad to avoid any such war of conquest during the sitting of the Convention, notwithstanding the very explicit statements of the Prime Minister; but he felt that if he now kept silence it would be open to her Majesty's Government here to say that he had let the subject pass unchallenged. At that time, however, we were not in the 14th Article of the Treaty of Paris declared the Black Sea open to merchant ships of all nations, and closed for to ships of war, with the exception of a small number of gunboats. The Crimean war, which commenced in 1854, was in 1855 interpreted as a recognition of the Black Sea as a harbor of refuge in the event of a war, which he believed to be the case, and he was blamed for not carrying out in office the opinions which he had expressed respecting the Crimean war; but I believe that the only patriotic course for a Minister in such a case is by a judicious reticence to maintain that he is not responsible for the policy conducted by the country's foreign affairs. (Cheers.) I thoroughly agree with the noble earl opposite in feeling the inconvenience of this discussion; but the responsibility for the inconvenience lies with the right hon. gentleman and not with me. (Cheers.) Their Lordships' names will five minutes past 8 o'clock. —Times, 14th Feb.

**NOTICES.**

**PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.**

SAN FRANCISCO.  
The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.  
436 Hongkong, 7th February, 1871.

**PACIFIC LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

SAN FRANCISCO.  
The Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & CO.  
573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1871.

**YANG-TSING INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.**

NOTICES.

**BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.**

1028 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

**THE MAIL FOR THE EAST VIA BRINDISI.**

In the House of Commons on the 23rd February, Mr. Gladstone called the Postmaster-General whether he would undertake to procure from the Foreign Governments, through whose territory the mails for the East via Brindisi have to pass, a reduction in the present heavy postal charges.

He said that the transit rates were payable to the Governments of Holstein, North Germany, and Italy. Those payable to the North German Post offices were fixed by a postal convention concluded as lately as April last; those paid to the Italian Government were fixed by a similar convention, on the transfer of the Sardinian and Ottoman steamer to Brindisi. None of the rates could be considered excessive, and the arrangements having been made so recently, there could be no use in applying for a reduction.

**GILMAN & CO., Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.**

4490 Hongkong, 7th April, 1871.

**NOTICE.**

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz.—  
Not exceeding 10 days, 1/4 of the annual rate.  
Not exceeding 1 month, 1/4 do. do.  
Not exceeding 3 months, 1/4 do. do.  
Not exceeding 6 months, 1/4 do. do.

Above 3 months and not 1 year, 1/4 do. do.

Not exceeding 1 year, 1/4 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

The Undersigned Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE at current rates.

RUSSELL & CO.  
1028 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

**COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.**

Société anonyme. 100,000 Capital de 6,000,000 francs. 100,000 francs (pour la première émission).

THIS Company is being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

**LLOYD FRANCAIS** Capital of 6,000,000 francs, And with the **CH. FRANCAIS** Capital of 6,000,000 francs.

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of 17,000,000 francs.

Agents established, and Policies made available in Paris, Paris, London, Marseille, Calais, Boulogne, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against FIRE, on the usual terms.

OLYMPIAN & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

424 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1871.

**THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.**

CAPITAL—Two MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this Port, is prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of 20,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon.

RUSSELL & CO.  
1877 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE, INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.**

No. 11, Lombard Street, LONDON, E.C.  
ESTABLISHED 1821.

Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against FIRE, on the usual terms.

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST.

A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to take risks against FIRE, on the usual terms.

**THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

**LIFE DEPARTMENT.**

Policies issued for sum not exceeding £5000 on reasonable terms.

**HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.**

1872 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

**THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADES INSURANCE COMPANY.**

1873 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

**THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against FIRE, on the usual terms.**

HOLIDAY, WISE & CO.

1877 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

**MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

1870 Hongkong, 25th April, 1870.

**BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept on behalf of the Chinese, on the usual terms.

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

1871 Hongkong, 26th February, 1871.

**YOUTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

1871 Hongkong, 26th February, 1871.

**IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

1871 Hongkong, 26th February, 1871.

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

1871 Hongkong, 26th February, 1871.

**THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, on the usual terms.**

DOUGLAS LA PRAIRIE & CO.

717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1869.

**NOTICE.**

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/4 of the annual rate.

Above 10 days and not 1 month, 1/4 do. do.

Above 3 months, 1/4 do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

**OLYMPIAN & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.**

424 Hongkong, 1st March, 1869.

**NOTICE.**

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz.—

Not exceeding 10 days, 1/4 of the annual rate.

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